

SENATE MAY PROBE KELLOGG'S LIES

STATE DEPT. IS SHOWN AS MILL OF PROPAGANDA

Inspired Attacks on
Mexico Given Out

By LAURENCE TODD,
(Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—(FP)—Senators Wheeler of Montana and Norris of Nebraska have promised to bring up in the senate, when it meets, the action of Assistant Secretary of State Robert E. Olds in secretly inspiring the three largest press associations in the United States to talk of Mexican and Nicaraguan liberals as "bolshievisic." Disclosures of the use of the state department as a propaganda mill for American reactionary policy in Latin America has been made by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, in an article copied by the Baltimore Sun and read by everyone in public life in the capital.

When Secretary Kellogg was at the crisis of his attack upon the Mexican oil and land laws, and was evading his pledges to support only constitutional government in Nicaragua, the secret "doping" of the American press was attempted. Olds, whom Kellogg brought into the department after many years of partnership with him in the law business in Minnesota, was the propaganda agent. He sent for the heads of the three press bureaus at the department. He pledged them not to quote him.

Pushing the Dope.

Then, according to the Post-Dispatch, he told them that relations with Mexico had reached an acute stage, after a year of developments that had caused the department much concern.

"It is an undesirable fact," he is directly quoted as saying, "that the Mexican government is today a bolshievisic government. We cannot prove it, but we are normally certain that a warm bond of sympathy, if not of actual understanding, exists between Mexico City and Moscow."

Shifts Responsibility.

When one of the press men suggested that the department should make its own statement to the public, signed by Kellogg, charging that Mexico's government was bolshievisic, Olds recoiled with an exclamation of apprehension, the report declares. He is said to have explained that that was "utterly impossible."

"Surely," he is quoted as saying, "you must realize why the department cannot afford to be in the position of directing such a serious statement against a government with which it is on friendly terms."

There was further discussion of ways and means of throwing out this irresponsible gas cloud against the Calles government.

A. P. Goes Along.

Next morning the Associated Press carried a long story about Kellogg's recognition of the military chief, Adolfo Diaz as "president" of Nicaragua. It led off with the sentence: "The spectre of a Mexican-fostered bolshievisic hegemony intervening between the United States and the Panama Canal has thrust itself into American-Mexican relations, already strained."

Chairman Borah of the senate foreign relations committee, when shown the Post-Dispatch account of what Olds had secretly done to disturb relations between the United States and Mexico, refused to talk. Olds, likewise, refused to say anything, in detail or otherwise. But Senator Norris, progressive floor leader, made a pledge.

Bring Up in Senate.

"When congress convenes," Norris said, "I am going to see whether something cannot be done about the state department's practice of putting out hostile propaganda and anonymous propaganda against governments with whom we are on friendly relations.... I cannot imagine anything more discreditable."

At the time Kellogg was beaten for the senate by Shipstead, Farmer-Labor nominee, in 1922, Kellogg and Olds denounced the "bolshievisic" in the organized trade union and farmer movement in Minnesota.

Bosses' Big Court Meets to Hand Down Decisions Against Workers



HERE are four of the nine old gentlemen who have more real power than any other similar group anywhere in the world. Left to right are Supreme Court Justice Willis Van Devanter, Chief Justice William Howard Taft, Justice Oliver Wendell

Holmes and Justice James C. McReynolds. They have only recently handed down a decision in the Dorothy case the result of which is that "legally," the workers of Kansas are denied the right to strike. They have before them now, and a decision may be

THOUSANDS OF FORD WORKERS ARE LAID OFF

Big Battle with General Motors-Looms

(Special to The Daily Worker)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Highland Park and River Rouge plants of the Ford Motor company have been shut down. With but little warning, and at one strike, several thousand Ford workers have been thrown out of employment. The lay-off will be indefinite, it is announced. This action, coming almost immediately after Ford's establishing of his much-heralded "five-day week," is seen as virtual proof of the charges that Ford's talk of "industrial democracy" is but a blind for further exploitation of the workers.

Fights General Motors.

That a show-down battle between Ford Motors and General Motors is definitely under way is freely admitted now in financial and automobile circles. General Motors has made great inroads in the sale of Ford cars, and Ford is now ready to start his "offensive." His five-day week is seen clearly as an attempt to cut wages and decrease the cost of production so that he can compete with General Motors.

May Make New Car.

It is believed that Ford is contemplating the introduction of a new automobile of medium price to combat similar cars of his competitors, and that one reason for the shut-down of his main plants is to reorganize them for the production of these cars.

The shut-down will also give Ford

BANDITS TAKE \$101,000 FROM SHERIDAN COUNTY TREASURER'S OFFICE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 2.—A total of \$101,000 was secured by bandits last Tuesday night at Plentywood, Sheridan county, when they entered the office of county treasurer Eugene Torstenson. It was disclosed today. Forty-six thousand dollars of the amount was in cash and the balance in bonds.

Sheridan county has a farmer-labor administration that was re-elected in the November contest.

An opportunity to speed up his "weeding out" of workers who are unable to maintain the high speed of production now demanded. Workers who have been in his employ for years and now are too worn to keep up the new pace have been let out slowly up to now. The lay-off will give Ford an opportunity to "pick" his workers and leave out "undesirables."

Ford officials have refused to make public reasons for the shut-down. Ford is to cut down the safety and first aid work in his plants, according to the announcement that the safety director and 200 men in that department have been discharged. They were told "they won't be needed any more." Ford has placed much emphasis in the past on this part of his "welfare" work among the workers.

Congressmen Worry Over Farmers' Power As Session Is Near

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Pre-session conferences and meetings of congressional committees are now being held in the capitol building, as the time for the meeting of congress is nearing. From the discussions being conducted at these meetings it can be judged that "everything will not be quiet along the Potomac" when congress convenes.

Farm relief and the matter of re-instating the republican "insurgents" have produced heated arguments. The congressmen are now being impressed with the political necessity of doing something for the farmers. Charles Nagel of St. Louis, representing the business men's commission on agriculture, has informed them that "the farmers are not entirely bereft of power and are still an absolute political factor in many states and an irresistible balance of power in many others."

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

King Is Well.

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Dec. 1.—King Ferdinand is well enough to care for sundry matters of state and is expected to go to the train to meet Queen Marie when she arrives here on Sunday.

Marie Sells Talk Only.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—Queen Marie of Roumania counts the commercial value of her words and doesn't talk without compensation. This was admitted today by Mme. Lahovary, lady-in-waiting to the queen.

Mme. Lahovary received newspaper correspondents and informed them that "the queen would like very much now to be allowed to recover the privilege of privacy for her own affairs."

A rather nettled English correspondent inquired, "Doesn't Queen Marie talk without being paid?" "Why should she throw away the value of what she has to say?" frankly replied Mme. Lahovary.

Why don't you write it up? It may be interesting to other workers.

LABOR DEFENSE OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR XMAS FUND

Prisoners and Families to Benefit

A national drive for a Christmas Fund for class war prisoners and their dependents, was launched today as the result of a decision of the meeting of the executive committee of International Labor Defense. The meeting was held on the occasion of the presence in Chicago of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, national chairman of the I. L. D. and it took place under her presidency.

It is planned by the International Labor Defense to raise a fund, by appeals to the workers of America, to supply the class war prisoners in the United States, of whom there are almost 50 serving terms today, with some of the comforts that are denied these workers while they are in the penitentiary. The appropriateness of the drive is particularly evident now in view of the coming Christmas holidays. It is observed that prison rules are relaxed more than ever during the holiday period to allow the men inside to receive gifts from friends on the outside.

Besides the men in prison who will be aided by the fund, a proportion of the money will be expended in the relief of the dependents of a number of the prisoners. There are many of these, some of whom are in acute distress. A number of the imprisoned workers have not only a wife or a parent who needs support, but many have children.

The balance of the money collected in the Christmas Fund will be utilized to secure adequate legal defense for many workers who are being threatened with imprisonment for the usual reason: adherence to the cause of the labor movement, expressions of opinion, activities in behalf of the working class.

Among such cases are the Zeigler miners whose appeal is now before the State Supreme Court for final decision. Eight men are involved, framed-up in Zeigler, Ill. by the now thoroughly discredited ex-president of the United Mine Workers district, Frank Farrington, who was exposed as an agent in the union of the coal operators. There is the case of George P. Iacono, in Pennsylvania, who is under charge of sedition, having been sentenced by the court; his case is now up for an appeal to the Supreme Court. The Flynn Anti-Sedition Act of Pennsylvania seeks to claim more victims in the arrests recently made of workers in Woodlawn whose houses were raided by the steel trust police in cahoots with the state cossacks. The Passaic strike cases are also approaching court action. The case of the Michigan Communists is still pending in the Supreme Court, the threatened deportation of Enrico Sormenti for anti-fascist work in this country are a few of the numerous cases which constantly come up and demand legal attention.

It is expected that thousands of dollars will be raised in the drive for the Christmas Fund and the entire machinery of the I. L. D. is being put into motion to make the campaign a success.

The best way—subscribe today.

CONGRESSMAN BRITTEN TOO ENGAGED WITH FOOTBALL BUSINESS TO EXPRESS VIEW ON ANTI-FOREIGN LEGISLATION

When Fred A. Britten, republican congressman of the ninth Illinois district, which lies partly in a north side fashionable residence district, was asked to make a statement for The DAILY WORKER as to his position on the proposed legislation to register and fingerprint foreign-born workers, he said:

"I am really too busy to go into the matter now. I have far more important matters demanding attention—I am winding up this football business." He was referring to the Army-Navy game, which he is credited with having brought to Chicago in competition

with rival cities.

When asked if he could make a statement before leaving on Thursday or Friday to attend the short session of congress, he said:

"No, I am really too busy to go into the matter."

Whether his work in closing up "this football business," including the supervision of manhandling the Navy's goat, he did not disclose.

The Congressional Directory states that Britten "has been in general building construction business in Chicago, doing work in different parts of the United States since 1921."

WE MUST RAISE \$15,000 DURING DECEMBER TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER

Contributions to November 30th.....\$22,819.03
Contributions December 1st.....241.65
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Five Hundred Dollars Must Be Raised EACH DAY!

The Party Members and Supporters of The
DAILY WORKER Must Organize
Stronger Support.

We Can Win the Fight
and
Keep The DAILY WORKER for
the Revolutionary Workers' Movement

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

MESSRS. FALL and Doherty expect to be acquitted of wrong doing in the famous Teapot Dome and Elk Hill scandals. Doherty's defense is that in taking over the naval oil reserves he was performing a patriotic duty, since he could produce more oil than the government. Why did he hand over \$100,000 to Fall? That's easy. Fall was an old friend of his. A friend in need is a friend indeed.

A WASHINGTON correspondent wired that Doherty sighed with relief as he rolled away in his Rolls-Royce after the close of the trial. Fall was cheerful. Nine lawyers stand between both of them and a prison cell. Can anybody imagine either Fall or Doherty going to jail? NO! The system cannot stand for it. Jails were built for awkward robbers and for workingclass militants. Sacco and Vanzetti have found that out. So have Tom Mooney, J. B. McNamara, Matt Schmidt and hundreds of others.

LAST Thursday's issue of the Chicago Tribune carried a cartoon by McCutcheon calculated to show that the east and the west must get on more friendly terms than they have been in the past. Incidentally it offers further proof that the army-navy football game was not as much a sporting event as a recruiting advertisement. The east needs the beef that the west produces and the west needs the bayonets that the east produces. This is the Tribune's message. Not so long ago the agricultural sections of the United States did not see any reason why they should contribute their sons to the House of Morgan, but the capitalist papers are trying to overcome that little prejudice. It is up to the radical press to counter this pernicious propaganda.

THE real ruler of Roumania is neither Ferd the dumb, nor Marie the vamp. The ruler is the fellow who owns the oil wells. His name is Bratianu. He does not care who sits

FOOCHOW FORCES QUIT MARSHAL FOR CANTONESE

Strike in Hankow Goes Strongly On

(Special to The Daily Worker)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 2.—The naval forces formerly loyal to Marshal Sun Chuang-fang and stationed at Foochow, now being besieged by the Cantonese armies, have joined the southern forces and will aid in the capture of Shanghai, the objective of the Cantonese advance.

Sharp fighting occurred in the environs of Foochow, which is now defended by only one battalion of Sun Chuang-fang's troops. Most of Fukien province has gone over to the Cantonese, and the Fengtien troops from the north, who are supporting Marshal Sun, are trying to stem the Cantonese advance by retreating behind Foochow for a last stand to save Shanghai. It is reported that 1,000 men have been killed in the last few days' action.

Panic-Stricken Foreigners.

The Americans in Foochow, mostly to be found in the missionary colony of about 200, have become panic-stricken over the fighting going on in the city and have appealed for help. A United States destroyer, the Hart, was sent to Foochow on request of the American consul, E. B. Price.

HANKOW, Dec. 2.—The fears of the British, American and Japanese residents of the foreign concessions here that they stand in danger of being massacred are entirely unfounded. The wild reports concerning impending violence that have been sent out of Hankow have been sent out for the sole purpose of bringing armed forces to Hankow to assist in breaking the strike called against foreign employers.

No violence has marked the walk-out of the Chinese servants and office workers in the foreign quarters and the labor unions are pursuing a policy of being satisfied with a tie-up of business and industrial activity to make their demands for higher wages felt. The marines of the various nations that have landed here are doing heavily armed duty about the concessions, which are quiet in all respects, due to the strike.

The December issue of the American Worker Correspondent will be out this week. Get a copy, subscribe!



'BREAKING CHAINS'

Showing TONIGHT in Chicago

A super Russian
photoplay of
romance, revolution
and reconstruction

DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM
Ogden and Kedzie Avenues

Two showings—at 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.

TONIGHT - TONIGHT

CARPET WORKERS ARRESTED WHEN PICKETING SHOP

Philadelphia Strike Is
Nearing Victory

By J. O. BENTALL.
(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 2.—Eighteen strikers of the Philadelphia Carpet company, where a strike has been waging for ten weeks, were arrested yesterday afternoon charged with loitering and disturbing the serenity of the idle factory where the scabs do nothing but destroy fairly decent goods.

This morning when brot before magistrate Costello they were discharged.

Boss Reprimanded.
The cops who did the arresting at the command of Huffy Herbie who runs the struck shop were informed that people as a rule have a right to walk along almost wherever they please, so they do not commit any particular crime.

This sounded very unreasonable to Huffy Herbie and he is now hoping it to some other court that will look with more favor on his huffy majesty's whims and fancies.

Injunction Modified.
Some weeks ago the customary injunction was issued against the strikers forbidding them to exist anywhere except on the moon, and only there if they quit their strike. But the injunction was not heeded by the strikers and so it was modified by "hizzonner" allowing 17 pickets if they promised to be good. And they promised to have 17 on the line who would be good—good pickets.

That concession of allowing 17 pickets was thus quite acceptable to the strikers. But the judge said nothing about walking on the other side of the street. So every day a goodly number of strikers have carelessly and yet regularly walked in their own good way as they seemed to see fit without particularly minding the displeasure of Huffy Herbie.

Scabs Join Ranks.
As a result of the picketing by the 17 good pickets and the careless daily walking of several hundred strikers on the other side of the street the scabs have quit their scabbing and many joined the strikers. This has given the heebie jeebies to Huffy Herbie and made him as mad as a smiling hyena. In his desperation he called his cops and commanded that they arrest as many of the strikers walking on the other side of the street as the police wagons could pull to the station. His first haul was 18.

Company Loves Money.
Moreover the weavers are leaving because the scabs in the other departments cannot furnish them with stuff for the looms. It's a slow and draggy affair that factory of Huffy Herbie. It's losing money. It's supplying the strikers with laugh stuff. It's making the workers gritty and firm in their solidarity.

Undertakers Haul Scabs.
Worst of all the funeral wagons have quit hauling scabs. The undertaking firm that did the scab hauling has not had a funeral since it went into the side line of carting scabs. It seems that even dead people hate scabs and scab carriers. So the scabby undertakers have to go out of business as a reward for helping Huffy Herbie to get scabs to the scabby factory.

Supported by Union.
The strike is supported heartily by the Tapestry Carpet Union and its officials. A smoker the other night brot \$1,200 and this week strikers and their friends rolled in about \$1000 at a dance and bazaar to support the valiant fighters for the union and a decent wage. So there is no discouragement anywhere—except in the sour mug of Huffy Herbie.

Cotton Mills to Hunt Cheap Labor in South
WARE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Otis Company, manufacturers of cotton goods, will submit to their stockholders on Dec. 6 a proposal to close their mills here and at Greenville, N. H. A part of the manufacturing will then be turned over to the company's mill at Three Rivers and a part to the Boston Duck Co. Then it is recommended that the company "acquire control of a southern unit in which some flues to be discontinued in the north might be manufactured to better advantage."

The "better advantage" refers to cheap southern labor. About 1,500 workers here will be thrown out of employment by this move.

SEE "BREAKING CHAINS" TONIGHT

AT DOUGLAS PARK AUDITORIUM; IT IS STUPENDOUS MOVIE PRODUCTION

Love and hate, class loyalty, and revolution all crammed into one stupendous movie success. That's what one sees in "Breaking Chains" which is to be shown in Chicago tonight at the Douglas Park Auditorium, Ogden and Kedzie. There will be but two showings of this film, one at 7:30 p. m. and the second at 9:30 p. m.

Those in charge of the Chicago showing say that the picture is being booked for cities thruout the entire country and since this will be the only exhibition for some time here, it will be advisable for all who desire to see "Breaking Chains" to attend either performance tonight at the Douglas Park Auditorium.

U. S. Is Playing a Reactionary Role in China, Declares Speaker Before Plenum of Communist International

(Special Cable to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 2.—"The reactionary role being played by United States imperialism in China is even more dangerous than that of the other powers, because it conceals its real purposes under a hypocritical mask of 'friendship' for the Chinese people," said the American delegate, Duncan, before the session of the enlarged plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International during the debate on the situation in China now under discussion.

This discussion follows the brilliant report on China made by the delegate of the Chinese Communist Party, Tan Ping Shiang, at Monday's session. "The great events now going on in China," Duncan stated, "will unmask China's 'friends'."

He said that a peculiar aspect of the American attitude towards China was that certain sections of the labor bureaucracy were even more imperialist than many capitalists. Viewing the Chinese situation itself, he said the peasant question was the main problem of the Chinese revolution. The Communist Party of China must seriously tackle this question and mobilize the peasant masses to carry on the energetic work begun by the national revolutionary army and the youth, Duncan concluded.

Japanese Dought.
The session was under the chairmanship of Birch (United States), who next called on Sen Katayama, of the Japanese Communist Party. Speaking of the different methods used by the powers for the consolidation of their positions in China, Katayama put special emphasis on the role of Japan, particularly in Manchuria. Concerning the organization problem of the Chinese Communist Party, the speaker declared its work was made easier by the existence of various guilds of union workers and home craftsmen. The Communist Party's main task, as he viewed it, was the consolidation of the country on the basis of middle China, intensification of Communist activity in the Kuomintang and the rallying of all elements capable of fighting foreign imperialism.

The Communist Party must pay special attention to the utilization of the guild organizations having a pro-revolutionary tradition. The Chinese proletariat, with the support of the victorious workers of the Soviet Union and the western proletariat, can achieve victory, said Katayama in closing.

Germany Changes Front.
Egerlein (German Communist Party) noted recent changes in the policy of German capitalists towards China in connection with Locarno. Germany's entry into the league of nations, and its generally westward orientation. Instead of its former attempts at a friendly policy towards China, the German bourgeoisie actually fosters imperialist aspirations in the Far East, said the speaker. For example, he pointed out, the German war ministry had sent 40,000 rifles to the reactionary general Chang Tso Lin. "We must warn the Chinese people not to put their faith in the German bourgeoisie, who, in spite of their pose of friendliness, are no less reactionary and predatory than American, Japanese and British imperialism," Egerlein said.

Similar to Red Army.
Delegate Hertoff exhaustively analyzed the actual situation in China and remarked that the successes of the Cantonese armies are in many respects similar to the success of the Russian red army. He pointed out two mistaken tendencies in the Chinese problem. One tendency inclined to overestimate importance of keeping the Chinese bourgeoisie within the

united national front and consequently avoids all action that might tender the bourgeoisie. Another wrong tendency is in the misvaluation of the actual correlation of forces in China, which overestimates the role of the young Chinese proletariat and urges the Communist Party to leave the Kuomintang, the speaker pointed out.

Petroff declared that the correct policy is to maintain the united national revolutionary front, including only that part of the bourgeoisie which is unafraid of the prospects of the growing revolution and will not pass over to the side of imperialism.

Socialism Possible.
Regarding the possibility of a socialist, non-capitalist development in China, he declared that the Chinese Communist Party can do much towards this end. The party has huge influence among the masses and leading cadres whereof 65 per cent are real mill workers, he said. Doriot, of France, emphasized the dangers of armed intervention in China. The western workers must fight the designs of their own imperialists by putting forth the slogan, "Hands Off China," and demanding the recognition of the Canton government. The French Communist Party, he maintained, must intensify its work in Indo-China and promote a movement of solidarity with the Chinese revolution.

"Liberty" Policy.
Delegate Roy (India) pointed out the danger of the Chinese revolution which lays in the new tactics of the powers in promoting a "liberal" policy towards Canton. These are simply attempts to bribe the bourgeoisie of China away from the revolution.

The speaker emphasized the growing role of American "humanitarian" imperialists whose prominent representatives are now urging intervention more energetically than ever.

The agrarian question, he said, is a vital problem in the Chinese revolution; the program must include such maximum demands as confiscation of all private lands. The Chinese Communist Party has all the chances of becoming the directing factor in the revolution and to lead the workers and peasants thru a democratic dictatorship to the construction of socialism, Roy concluded.

The plenum heard greetings from the representatives of the Moscow military engineers' school, which was named in honor of the Communist International, and the reply of Semard (France) on behalf of the plenum.

True to Sun Yat Sen.
The next speaker, Shao Li Tse, official representative of the Kuomintang (people's) party of China, stressed the necessity of sincere cooperation with the Kuomintang party. The Kuomintang, Shao said, would remain true to the last will of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, urging the party to strive for the non-capitalist development of China, which was quite possible.

He said that a correct solution of the agrarian question and a united front of all revolutionary forces in the nation will secure victory for the revolution in China.

Chohom (Korea) declared that Japanese imperialism was the most dangerous enemy of the Chinese revolution. Japan realizes that the victory of the revolutionary forces over northern China means the loss of Korea, and Japan consequently strains all her efforts to prevent the revolution from moving into North China and Korea.

Korea Will Help.
The defeat of Chang Tso Lin by the Chinese revolutionary armies will be the biggest and most important event for the world revolution, he declared, and pledged the Korean revolutionary movement to full support of the Chinese revolution.

Silk Workers Make Demands on Bosses
PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—(EP)—The fairly strong independent textile union of Paterson, the Associated Silk Workers, has launched an organization drive into the Broad Silk mills that may lead to another such strike as the one that shut down those plants in 1924. The seven demands that are being made on employers are:

1. Complete recognition of the Associated Silk Workers.
2. Wage increases for all broad silk workers.
3. A guaranteed minimum wage and weekly pay.

4. More sanitary working conditions in the older factories.
5. Eight-hour day for all, with the 40-hour week as a goal.

6. End of the speed-up system in the interest of health.
7. Guarantees from manufacturers that agreements will be kept.

Presbyterians Offer to Save World—Again
Yesterday was Pan-Presbyterian Sunday in the Chicago churches of that denomination, when, with 117 churches swapping pastors for the day, they attempted to put across a Presbyterian loyalty campaign—including the raising of a million dollars.

This body announces its aim "to meet the problems of the modern world," which is, in the language of La Salle street, "some contract." To do this it realizes that "the church must make use of modern ideas and provide itself as adequately as the business world does to carry on its multiple enterprises."

The program of the modern church, catering to mind, body, and soul, according to Rev. George G. Dowey, includes devotional services, athletics, recreation, "everything, in short, to make life better for young and old," that is, everything except good wages, short working hours, decent homes, freedom to organize, and a new social order.

Eddy to Speak in Cleveland.
George Sherwood Eddy will speak in Cleveland Friday, Dec. 3, under the auspices of the Cleveland Citizens' Committee. His subject is, "Russia—A Warning and a Challenge." The meeting will be held at the Masonic Temple and the committee expects the hall to be filled to capacity.

The American Worker Correspondent will be out this week! Send your subscription now. 50 cents a year.

Insurance Companies Sharpen Knives for Compensation Laws

BOSTON, Nov. 23.—Drastic changes in the state women's compensation law have been proposed to the special commission holding hearings on the matter. Fred S. Smith, representing Service Mutual Liability Insurance Co., offered new provisions which would strike severe blows to the workers the law is meant to protect. He asks:

That the insurance company be given the right to suspend compensation payments after examination by a physician and during proceedings on claims of the company.

That compensation not start until the eighth day after disability.

That workers should not have the right to choose their own physician—on the excuse that they should be treated by a specialist familiar with industrial accidents.

That rates be changed from the flat \$16 a week to \$10 or \$12 for unmarried injured and \$20 for married.

That no compensation be paid an injured worker who disregards warning by an employer.

The labor men on the commission, Martin T. Joyce, representing the state branch American Federation of Labor, and James Tansey, president American Federation of Textile Operatives, strenuously opposed the insurance company propositions voiced by Smith.

To Celebrate Radio Station Dedication With Joyous Event

Announcement is made of the formal opening date of Station WCFL, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor the only labor radio station in the world, on Dec. 11.

Celebration plans are being made for this event which is called "radio frolics." The entire program from 2:00 p. m. to 2:00 a. m. will be broadcast from a specially built studio at Ashland auditorium, Ashland boulevard and Van Buren street.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, will make the dedication address. William Dever, mayor of Chicago, and other well known people will speak, the program being interwoven with vocal and musical selections by artists from other Chicago radio stations, acts from the leading downtown theaters, Paul Ash, "raja of jazz," and his gang, and the WCFL staff and orchestra.

Mayor Tells Federal Agents to Hear Bimba

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—Boston's mayor backed down on his ban of Anthony Bimba as a speaker in city halls. Mayor Malcolm Nichols has threatened to revoke the license of any hall owner who let the editor of the Communist Lithuanian daily, Laivsa, speak. Nichols succeeded in preventing Bimba's speaking in Boston on the eve of his trial at Brockton for blasphemy under a 229-year-old Puritan law and for sedition. Bimba's appeal on the sedition conviction with its \$100 fine is still in the courts.

Nichols explained that he would not oppose Bimba's proposed free speech test at Faneuil Hall this week under International Labor Defense and American Civil Liberties Union auspices, as "no public issue" seemed involved. He said he would notify federal department of justice agents to send a representative to any Bimba meeting in Boston and asserted he would revoke the hall license if any law were broken at the meeting. The sponsors of Bimba's free speech test say that a later meeting will be held.

New York Commission Sifts Boises' Charge

NEW YORK —In response to a charge brought by Christian G. Norman, chairman of the Board of Governors of the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York, that four unions in the building trades are restricting membership by refusing the permit union men from other cities to work on union jobs, the Industrial Survey Commission of the state legislature have been conducting hearings at the Bar-Association Building.

The four unions involved are the steamfitters, electrical workers, plumbers, and carpenters. Jasper W. Cornaire, chairman of the investigating committee, says that he intends to sift all the charges without in any way permitting the affair to become an investigation of the unions. From here the commission will move to Rochester where testimony will be taken.

Bishop Brown Speaks at Madison.
MADISON, Wis.—"Within 25 years, the shell of capitalism will be broken and a new-born class will step out to claim the abundant life which it deserves," said Bishop William Montgomery Brown in an address at Music Hall on Evolution and Revolution.

His audience contained university students and townspeople, who heard him say that "as heaven now exists, you have to die to get into it. We want that real heaven here on earth."

Some students who plan to be preachers accented the bishop after the meeting to inquire what their place would be in the new scheme of things.

At no time was Farrington even touched by the socialist sentiment that swept the miners' union before the war. He basked originally in the favor of John Mitchell, who early identified himself with the National Civic Federation, one of the first efforts at class collaboration, that was repudiated by the miners' union, Mitchell being ordered to quit the federation or get out of the union.

During the regime of Tom Lewis, who followed Mitchell, Farrington was in the opposition. Naturally he flirted with the socialists, just like John P. White, who later became

Frank Farrington Was Always Opposed to the Workers' Class Interests

By J. LOUIS ENODAH

THE New Leader, socialist organ published in New York City, has at last come out with an alibi for Frank Farrington, who sold out the Illinois coal miners for a \$25,000 per year job with the powerful Peabody Coal company. Even the reaction in the union couldn't stomach this treason, and it threw Farrington out before he had a chance to hand in his resignation. But this brazen betrayal rests easily upon the socialist editorial mind.

The theory of the New Leader, expressed thru an article by McAllister Coleman in its issue of Saturday, Nov. 27, is that the radicals, thru their criticism, forced the big, honest, kind-hearted Farrington into a path of error that landed him finally in the lap of the bosses. Of course, Coleman's tears, that find a vent thru a socialist publication, originate from an entirely wrong conception of the forces at work in the class conflict, therefore resulting in wrong conclusions. It is of interest to quote rather extensively from the New Leader-McAllister Coleman effort as follows:

"Farrington, like all labor leaders, moved in two worlds. He would leave the wretchedness of a southern Illinois coal camp with all the squalor with which his youth had been familiar, step into a Pullman and that same night be sitting in the lobby of a big city hotel waiting to confer with the operators."

"In both the coal camp and the lobby he would hear cynical talk of the folly of idealism, of the necessity for a man 'getting his.' Always the object of bitter and frequently headless attack by the 'radicals' of his district he came more and more to feel the futility of making any real fight for the underdog."

"Little by little he was psychologized into the go-getter attitude that is the attitude of the country as a whole today. Everywhere he turned, he saw corruption in public places, with men climbing ruthlessly over their fellows' backs to the applause of the multitude, the workers included. In comparison with the shrewd, cunning men with whom he dealt, the radicals appeared a particularly bootless lot with no program save abuse of the powers that be and no evidence of being able to manage affairs if by any miracle they should get into power."

"Then the coal barons came along with their \$25,000 per year check, Farrington grabbed at it in a moment of weakness, 'and so it is,' concludes the New Leader-McAllister Coleman combination. Very simple to the infantile socialist mind.

This viewpoint is also significant, appearing in a socialist publication, since it doesn't look at the world thru Farrington's eyes—he would probably laugh sneeringly at this interpretation—but rather expresses an actual socialist attitude of lack of faith in the working-class, questioning its desire to struggle and its constructive genius when freed from capitalism's chains. The "two world" idea is also an old one, usually offered by socialist parliamentarians of the "get something now" school, politicians who usually "get theirs," much after the fashion that Farrington "got his." This grows out of the failure to recognize that we live in but one world—the capitalist world—of which poverty and luxury, toil and ease, are inevitable expressions, branches of the same tree that draws its nourishment thru roots embedded deep in the rich soil of private profit.

Farrington was always a devout believer in this capitalist system. The writer of the socialist New Leader claims not. An effort is made to strengthen the case for Farrington by claiming:

"At one time or another he threw his influence on behalf of Alex Howat when the latter was vucking the Kansas industrial court, he gave aid and comfort to the courageous group of Oklahoma socialists who were publishing the Oklahoma Leader, he supported the miners' nationalization campaign and while he was by no means in sympathy with many of the editorial expressions of his own paper."

What sycophantic muck!

At no time was Farrington even touched by the socialist sentiment that swept the miners' union before the war. He basked originally in the favor of John Mitchell, who early identified himself with the National Civic Federation, one of the first efforts at class collaboration, that was repudiated by the miners' union, Mitchell being ordered to quit the federation or get out of the union.

During the regime of Tom Lewis, who followed Mitchell, Farrington was in the opposition. Naturally he flirted with the socialists, just like John P. White, who later became

president and got his as "A Dollar Year Man" during the war. Even in those early days, however, Farrington was constantly under fire as a "good spender" of miners' money. His expense accounts were under continuous scrutiny, indicating that Farrington spent more time in luxurious hotel lobbies than in the coal camps, Farrington was never a real student of coal miners' problems, in the sense that John Brophy, now candidate for the presidency against John L. Lewis, has tried to be. He never took a stand for anything on principle. His only purpose was to build his power in the union and he maneuvered accordingly.

In his war against John L. Lewis, when the two were at loggerheads, he made his alliances with elements opposing Lewis. This accounts for his leaning toward Howat, nothing else. Lewis opposed the nationalization of the coal mines, therefore Farrington favored it, and not because he had any realization of what it signified. The Illinois miners are radical. Farrington had to play up to this radicalism without compromising himself. He did this in part by his alliance with what McAllister calls "the Oklahoma socialists." This is the small clique grouped about the Oklahoma Leader, headed by Oscar Ameringer, that not only quit the socialist party, but also the farmer-labor party and has scandals all its own that might make even Farrington blush. Ameringer's editorship of Farrington's "Illinois Miner," now in the hands of the administration that Farrington left after him, attacked none of the vital problems confronting the Illinois coal miners. It was perfectly safe, for Farrington, it did not attack Farrington's alliance with the republican party machine in Illinois, with "open shopper" Sammy Insull dumping hundreds of thousands of dollars into the campaign chest of Farrington's candidate, Frank L. Smith, for the United States senate. Farrington should have been, and no doubt was happy to have such an editorship to jump at his bidding to furnish amusement for those coal miners—who could be misled by the anti-militant philosophy of "Adam Coal-digger." Farrington played the game, knowingly or not, of the ruling class that lets liberals and even socialists come into a little power in order to deceive the discontented masses, awaiting the time that a wave of protest should have spent its force. The classic example of this is, of course, the betrayal of the German working class by the German social-democracy.

Farrington never had anything but a capitalist outlook on the labor struggle. It was, therefore, inevitable that he should ultimately and openly ally himself with labor's enemies, just as so many other officials of the miners' union have done. In this sense he was always a betrayer of the working class from which he sprang.

Farrington was always an agent of the capitalist class within the miners' union. His presence within the union crippled it in its forward struggle, which must be based on the class struggle, with a class program.

It is easy to understand McAllister's error. Like Farrington, he has flirted with socialists, but knows nothing of socialism. One of his greatest achievements was getting out publicity for J. A. H. Hopkins' "Committee of 48" of middle class liberals sworn to fight "revolution." One of McAllister's ideas of fighting capitalist propaganda is to organize "a committee of experienced men and women" to furnish material that can be disseminated "to the public, largely thru the medium of THE CAPITALIST PRESS (emphasis ours)!" This proposal was seriously presented and favorably acted on at the Twelfth Annual Conference of the League for Industrial Democracy. McAllister doesn't know any better. It is quite in line with his liberal viewpoint.

But it has no place in the working class movement. Efforts of the socialist "New Leader" to dope the mind of labor with such stuff will fail. No wonder that, in this same issue of the "New Leader," W. J. Ghent has another article confessing in its two opening sentences the following:

"The immediate outlook for social-democracy in the United States cannot be even the most optimistic partisan, be deemed promising. The loss of prestige suffered by the socialist party has carried with it a decline of faith in the socialist ideal."

When Frank Farrington, in the most promising hours of his life, is held up as "socialist ideal" in the labor movement, it may be said that the socialist faction of capitalist talk is certainly based on fact.

The New Magazine

Saturday, December 4



CANTON TELLS
THE WORLD

By Manuel Gomez

The first of two articles specially written for the New Magazine by Manuel Gomez, secretary of the American section of the All-American Anti-Imperialist League. The article was unavoidably held over last week owing to technical difficulties. The importance of the Philippines in American political life is hard to overestimate. Gomez is an authority on this subject and every worker should be impressed with the relationship between the exploitation of the Philippines and his own struggle for existence. The first article is illustrated by splendid drawings by the noted labor cartoonist, Maurice Becker.

FARMING AND FARMERS'
PROBLEMS IN THE U. S.

By William Bouck

This concludes the series of articles written specially for Bouck for The New Magazine. The author's activities to shooting wisdom at the working class from behind a typewriter, he takes to the wide open spaces and ORGANIZES.

THE BOLSHEVIKI GET
WORSE AND WORSE

By S. W. Gerson

You can almost imagine that this is a dirty attack on the Soviet Union, but by the time you get thru reading it, you will have come to the conclusion that Comrade Gerson put something over on you.

THE WAGES OF
POVERTY

By C. A. Moseley

No sinner is too humble to cross Moseley's threshold. In fact the author is a glorious sinner and therefore it is not surprising to find Moseley manuring the carrots to tickle the palates of his Bridewell guests. In addition to this contribution Comrade Moseley starts a new series of revolutionary jingles for the New Magazine, called Proletarian Odes. Good stuff.

THE USE VALUE
OF OOD

By An Unknown Soldier

The title of this article sounds scientific and it is, but in such a way that the tired proletarian will read it first and sleep after. The author is one of those writers who hide away behind a veil of modesty. Who the devil he is, we do not know! But he hands the raspberry to old Jehovah in right royal style.

WAR AND THE
PROLETARIAT

By Rudolf Haus

The writer analyzes the last great wars of capitalism. It is easy to differ with Comrade Haus when he says that the world war resulted from a desire on the part of Germany to crush England. It is not enough. It is more correct to say that England was the prime mover behind the war, since Germany was passing England commercially and the latter was obliged to resort to force to halt a dangerous competitor.

WOMANS' DAY

By Rose Katz

This informative article pictures the development of class organization among women since their advent into industry.

CARTOONS OF
THE WEEK

By M. P. Baies

This talented artist features the outstanding events of the week in pictures for the New Magazine. One of the most popular features in the New Magazine.

N THE WAKE
OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'Flaherty

The typewriter is not mightier than the brush but it is more diffusive. This feature supplements Baies' cartoons.

Poetry by Jim Waters, Covami,

Henry George Weiss, Oscar Ryan, Albert J. Chambers.

Drawings by Jorger, Voss, Dehn and Becker. Sports and the theater.

CAN'T DIVORCE ECONOMICS FROM ARMS QUESTION

America Is Blocking the Geneva Program

GENEVA, Dec. 2.—The civil sub-committee of the preparatory commission for the disarmament conference, now meeting here, refrained from debating the report of the joint commission on disarmament questions. It referred to the report to the preparatory commission without comment, declaring it impossible to consider disarmament matters separate from economic and political factors and that the sub-committee is incapable of dealing with such matters.

This action was taken on motion of Lord Cecil of Great Britain and backed by the American representative, who is opposed to all of the recommendations.

Points Considered.

The following five points are being considered from the economic angle: inspection of armaments, collection of information, limitation of military budgets, consideration of effects of various elements on the war strength of nations, and regional disarmament agreements.

U. S. Against Everything.

The Americans have gone on record as being opposed to any form of control on the United States, declaring that Washington would not submit to any inspection and definitely opposed any budgetary comparison of countries. The delegates are trying to find some means of proposing definite plans to bring about equalization of armaments, but they are blocked at every angle by American opposition.

The proposal of the joint commission

is that each country submit a budget of its military expenditures in such a form as to allow for peculiar characteristics to form as a basis. However, America sees in this a form of control and is firm against it.

The preparatory commission itself will have to thrash the matter out.

Royal Mail Purchases White Star Line, Now Largest in the World

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet company has purchased the White Star line from the Oceanic Steam Navigation company, and now controls the largest steamship system in the world. The purchase price is to be \$34,000,000. The purchase gives the Royal Mail 38 more ships, including some of the largest in the world.

The company now controls the White Star line, Pacific Steam Navigation company, Nelson Steam Navigation company, Royal Mail Steam Packet Meat Transport, Limited, and MacAndrews, Limited, as well as having large interests in the Argentine Navigation company, the Union Castle Mail Steamship company, Elder Dempster & Co., and Lamport & Holt, Limited.

Why not a small bundle of The DAILY WORKER sent to you regularly to take to your trade union meeting?

CHURCH OFFERS CHOICE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY OR FREE-FOR-ALL WIFE

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 2.—In a statement issued by the Mexican Episcopate on the subject of the alteration between the government and the church, occurs this paragraph:

"There are two factions in the fight, Christianity and Bolshevism. The defense of Christian civilization is based upon religion, the sanctity of matrimony, private property, sane liberty, as against the Communist Utopias of socialism, free love, and the subjection of religion to the state."

It will be noticed that the admission that the church stands for private property is nicely balanced against the fake and threadbare charge that the Communists practice free love.

COMPANY UNIONS

By ROBERT W. DUNN

With Conclusions by WM. Z. FOSTER

The first booklet of its kind issued. A most valuable study of the growth of a new menace to American organized labor by a keen student of the problem. A simple and most interesting booklet with the addition of conclusions drawn by the leader of the American Left Wing Movement. \$25

THE MOVEMENT FOR WORLD TRADE UNION UNITY

By TOM BELL

In this booklet, every phase of the problem is presented and facts are given on steps already taken. A timely and important publication. \$15

Watch Impending Struggle Over Mexican Land Laws



Dec. 31st is the last date upon which oil and other foreign companies may abide by the new oil and land laws of Mexico requiring foreign firms to take out concessions for fifty years in place of the titles of sole ownership to the land they now hold. All the large English companies and some small American concerns have complied with the law. But Standard Oil, Sinclair and the big American firms with millions of dollars worth of property have said they will rely upon the state department of the U. S. to force the Mexican government to withdraw from its position.

The laws which go into effect the first of the year were passed in 1924 and are based on the Mexican constitution of 1917. The Calles administration in Mexico is standing on its sovereign rights as a government in making legislation which is calculated to result in a more equitable distribution of wealth in Mexico and to put an end to the foreign domination that has been the upshot of the control of a large part of the economic resources of Mexico by foreign imperialists, notably Wall Street.

Secretary Kellogg has in effect notified the Calles government that relations with Mexico will be broken off on the 31st of Dec. when the first of the American companies' properties becomes open to denouncement for failing to register its titles. The Calles administration is standing firm and declaring that it will carry out the laws of Mexico.

Senator Borah, chairman of the foreign relations committee of the upper house, has declared, with Senator Norris, a member of the committee, that he is in disagreement with the state department and that the charges of Kellogg that the Mexican government is "bolshhevik" and that it is trying to "confiscate" American property are mere propaganda. The two senators say they will oppose the breaking off of relations with Mexico.

There is also the question of Nicaragua where Wall Street has millions of dollars invested and which, to all intents and purposes is now governed by the United States navy. The so-called president of Nicaragua, Diaz, is but a tool of United States interests and was "elected" during a spuri-

ous sitting of the chamber of deputies under the noses of numerous machine guns.

Kellogg has charged that Mexican "bolshhevik" influences have been operating in Nicaragua and that the navy is there to "protect" the Nicaraguans against them. But the United States is interested in Nicaragua and has set up Diaz as its puppet president for entirely different reasons.

The map above shows the route of a projected new canal connecting the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The same stunt is being played with regard to Nicaragua as was played on Panama when the first canal was built. Panama is now a mere colony of the United States. The building of the Nicaraguan canal would mean the same thing for Nicaragua.

The struggle in Mexico and Nicaragua is a struggle between the sovereign rights of independent people and the encroachment of United States imperialism. All Latin-American is watching this arena and its sympathies are decidedly against the further advancement of Wall Street thru the medium of the U. S. navy, in the Caribbean area and south.

The Spanish-Moroccan Problem

(Written for The Daily Worker)

MADRID.—To those who have been in contact with the Rifians and know a little of their psychology and of their great love of territorial independence, it was evident that Abd-el-Krim's surrender did not mean the end of the Moroccan war. Abd-el-Krim was one of the Rif's most significant chiefs, but there were other leaders not ready to submit to the corruptive policy developed in Morocco jointly by the French and Spanish imperialists.

Since last June, when Abd-el-Krim's surrender took place, there has hardly been a single day of peace and quiet in Morocco. From then until today, many Spanish soldiers have given their lives in a fruitless sacrifice.

While fighting against our army at Beni-Ider, Nov. 3rd, there was killed the Rifian chief, the Keriro, who was the most powerful leader after Abd-el-Krim. Very young, only 30, he has for long been the enemy of Spain.

In 1924, when Raisuni made a pact with Spain, the Keriro abandoned him. He performed the most audaciously heroic feat in the whole Moroccan war when, with some of his partisans, he entered the city of Tetouan and shot up the town from the center of the Plaza de Espana.

The insurrection of the Djebala tribe was what gave the Keriro most fame and personality. He besieged Tazart, assaulted the palace, and imprisoned Raisuni.

In consequence of his victory over Raisuni, Abd-el-Krim called the Keriro and went with him to Adjur, where he was presented with the custody of Raisuni's person and with all his wealth. In addition he was created Calid of Djebala.

After Abd-el-Krim's surrender, the Keriro continued the war and was considered by the Rifians as Abd-el-Krim's successor. He was killed leading the Beni Aros tribe when they were trying to stop the assault of Beni Ider by the Spanish army.

Recent Sedition.

Abd-el-Krim's surrender ended the war so far as big fronts and important battles, which only a chief of such military talent as he could carry out with success. But the independent attacks, the favorite Moroccan strategy, continue. The Spanish press, with the permission of the censorship, with some restrictions, has published recent seditions in various places of the Spanish "Pretorate."

In Ketama, the Spanish troops were obliged to retreat. At present the at-

tacks are against the Beni Ider. These tribesmen resist the imperialists' assaults.

Imperialist Rivalry.

The rivalry between the French and Spanish imperialists is every day more acute. The press of the French zone has started a campaign against the Spanish action in Morocco, and the Spanish authorities at Larache have tried to stop this attack by the French press. This rivalry is still greater when one considers the strife of the capitalists for ownership of the Rifians' mines. The business interests of the English, German, Dutch, French, and Spanish in the mining industry are entirely at conflict.

The Reichstag's concession to the Mannsman Bros. of a credit of \$500,000 gold marks (about \$2,000,000) will probably permit this big firm to acquire ownership of the most important mines in Morocco, which was the situation in 1914.

The Tangier Question.

Primo de Rivera's dictatorship has completely failed in its imperialistic aims in Tangier. The Spanish government and colonists aimed at the complete control of the city of Tangier. They wished to revert to the 1923 status, signed by England, France, and Spain. At present Primo de Rivera's petitions are restricted to asking a wider participation in the city administration and the native colony. The sovereignty of the Sultan of Morocco will continue, which only means the full domination of France in the international zone.

Flop-Housers, Listen! Goat Has Private Bath

In connection with the Army-Navy football game, the capitalist press carried an item of overwhelming importance to the workingclass of America. It did not concern the training diet, the coaching, the average weight of the teams, or the box receipts. It is a piece of national news of special interest to workers who occupy cheap lodgings, or house their families in basement apartments, or buy a bed from night to night at a flop-house on West Madison or State street, or enjoy the accommodations afforded by the Salvation Army's Workingman's Palace. It will interest social workers, heads of settlement houses, and bourgeois reformers.

It is this, simply this:

The goat which is the mascot of the midshipmen HAD A ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH IN CHICAGO.

SOVIETS MAKE GIFT TO CHINA FOR EDUCATION

\$300,000 of Indemnity Fund for Schools

PEKING, Dec. 2.—To aid public education in China \$300,000 has been given to the high schools of Peking by the Soviet Republic, according to word received here.

The money was secured for the schools by Ambassador Karakhan, who is now in Moscow.

Inasmuch as the high school instructors walked out on strike Wednesday, having failed to get their pay for the past three months, the gift from the Soviets will probably mean resumption of the interrupted middle school curriculum.

Other Gifts.

Before the departure of Ambassador Karakhan in September on his return to Moscow he was approached by a group of local educators, who asked his assistance in getting financial aid from the Soviet Republic.

Recently \$200,000 was sent to the universities by the Soviet government. The money given today brings the total contribution to \$500,000. The money was from the Boxer Indemnity.

Lack of money by the local government offices has been responsible for the failure to pay the school teachers, it has been claimed.

Czar's Handymen and White Guards' Dupes Must Pay for Crimes

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 2.—Three trials now going on in three separate cities of the Soviet Union confirm the old adage that the mills of the gods grind slowly. Men who played despicable parts under the czar or later as counter-revolutionists have in many cases dared to continue living under the Soviets, hoping to escape detection. Now and then one of them is recognized and brought to trial.

In Leningrad there is going on the trial of one Ernst. A Lethish working man happened to recognize one day last summer in the person of the caretaker of a suburban villa none other than the Ernst who had been commandant of the infamous "Riga Museum," the torture chamber in which the czar's agents took vengeance against the Lethish people after the abortive revolution of 1905.

At Minsk Peter Romanenko is standing trial. His career has been as vicious as variegated. An ex-officer of the czar's army, he served with General Denikin and they transferred his allegiance to the Red Army. He was short in his accounts and fled to Latvia. There, on the border, he established a mixture of espionage and smuggling, and paid Russian peasants in silk hose for Soviet secrets, which he sold for good cash to the Latvian government. The Latvians tired of him and suggested that he move back across the border. Forced to do so, he gave himself up to the Soviet secret police, implicated all his accomplices, and calmly offered to sell Latvian secret intelligence to the Soviets.

At Odessa, Kozlenko, who acted as executioner in 1919, when four Communist workers were hanged under the French occupation, was recognized by a sister of one of the hanged men. He, too, is up for trial.

Judge Denies State's Motion for New Trial in Hall-Mills Murder

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 2.—The state's motion for a mistrial in the Hall-Mills case was denied by Judge Charles W. Parker.

Prosecutor Alexander Simpson, in making the motion for mistrial this morning had charged the jury is biased and has a preconceived opinion on the verdict.

Simpson presented affidavits from citizens of Somerville stating the jurors were not properly guarded, that they slept in court, that they freely discussed the case among themselves and with outsiders and that two of them had talked to members of the counsel for the defense.

The members of the "million dollar" defense, seven of them sitting in a phalanx around their table, looked immensely relieved. Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall and her two brothers, Henry and Willie Stevens, turned to each other and smiled broadly.

Want No More Unemployed.

SYDNEY (FP)—The British empire parliamentary delegation is in Australia engaging in propaganda for unloading British unemployed. Members of the delegation, particularly the marquis of Salisbury and Arthur Henderson, are making a tour of the continent, and will argue Rowan's appeal in the United States circuit court of appeals in San Francisco in February.

Born in Ireland, Rowan was naturalized in Massachusetts in 1907. During his imprisonment in Leavenworth in 1920 the government filed in Spokane a charge of misrepresentation in securing his citizenship.

The charge was based on Rowan's membership in the Industrial Workers of the World since 1912 and his conviction under the espionage act in 1918 for this membership.

Apartment Fire Takes 3.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Dec. 2.—Three persons were burned to death early today in a fire which destroyed the Rangeley apartments in the downtown district.

The dead: Mrs. Elizabeth Stagg, 60, of Lincoln, Neb.; Mr. W. Rockwell, 57, and Mrs. W. Rockwell, 60, Rochester, N. Y.

"EVERYTHING ROSY IN U. S.", SINGS HOOVER IN REPORT; PRIDES SELF ON GETTING WORKERS TO DO MORE WORK

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—"Everything is beautiful in the U. S." That's the conclusion Secretary of Commerce Hoover comes to in his annual report on economic conditions in the United States. "There is no unemployment, the farmers are happy and contented, our financial organization is running perfectly, and the country is safe for Coolidge and Wall Street," thus runs the reasoning in the 54-page document in which Hoover summarizes conditions in this country.

Buried in a mass of "pollyanna" propaganda and "Rotary club optimism," however, there are some statements in the report that reveal what is happening in American industry and finance.

Advocates Speeding Up of Workers.

That American industrialists are now definitely moving towards speeding up of the workers in order that fewer employees can produce more work is shown by the report. Hoover dwells at length on his campaign for the "elimination of waste" in industry, and his chief source of pride is that American industry is now beginning to speed up its workers. He gives the railroads as a shining example of this.

More Work; Less Workers.

Hoover points with pride to these figures: In 1921 the railroads employed 1,869,501 workers to load 42,332,670 cars; in 1926 (fiscal year) the railroads employed only 1,782,733 workers and loaded 51,916,798 cars. Following his advice, as Hoover points out, the railroads have been able to force approximately a 100,000 less workers to do 15 per cent more work than before.

Knocks Government Operation.

In this connection Hoover takes the opportunity of using his report to bolster up private business and attack government operation.

Hoover says: "It is an interesting commentary upon government operation that private enterprise has been able to operate the railroads with far fewer employees and at the same time load almost 15 per cent more cars than the government administration." He also says: "Probably the most outstanding single industrial achievement since the war has been the reorganization of our American railroads. Our transportation . . . was demoralized by government operation during the war . . ."

Foreign Trade Grows.

In dealing with foreign trade, Hoover's report demonstrates how American industrialists and capitalists are now more than ever inextricably interested in foreign conditions and foreign policies. American foreign trade, he shows, now amounts to 16 per cent of the total world trade, while in 1913, it represented but 11 per cent. Exports from the U. S. showed an increase in 1926 of 37 per cent over 1913, while every other nation in the world, including England, showed an almost equal decrease.

Warning to Workers.

Hoover points out that foreign trade involving manufactured goods is assuming greater and greater importance. In this, he strikes a note of warning to the workers, as he emphasizes the fact that the present scale of wages in the United States is a handicap to American manufacture.

Chief of Chemicals, in Gaseous Reports, Discloses Weak Spot

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—Major Gen. Amos A. Fries, chief of the chemical warfare service, while not mentioning the Geneva protocol forbidding the use of gas in warfare, which will come before the senate this winter, urges in his annual report that the personnel of his department be trebled and that larger appropriations be granted him. In fact, he argues for the retention of gas warfare on the ground that gas is more used to cause temporary incapacity than for killing soldiers outright.

His report recalls the unanimity with which each department of the army and navy proves conclusively that it is the weakest part of the national defense and therefore needs more money and officers. It has been proved to us that the coast defense is our weakest spot, that it's the navy, that it's the ordnance department, and so on down the list. No one has yet suggested that it is the Commander in Chief.

Civil Liberties Will Aid Rowan in Fight for His Citizenship

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The fight of James Rowan of Spokane, Wash., to retain his citizenship, cancelled by Judge Stanley Webster of Spokane last March, is receiving the support of the American Civil Liberties Union. The organization is making an appeal for financial aid in the fight. Austin Lewis, San Francisco attorney for the union, will argue Rowan's appeal in the United States circuit court of appeals in San Francisco in February.

Born in Ireland, Rowan was naturalized in Massachusetts in 1907.

During his imprisonment in Leavenworth in 1920 the government filed in Spokane a charge of misrepresentation in securing his citizenship.

The charge was based on Rowan's membership in the Industrial Workers of the World since 1912 and his conviction under the espionage act in 1918 for this membership.

Chile Government Is Favorable to Kellogg Plan for Tacna-Arica

SANTIAGO, Chile, Dec. 2.—Although there has been newspaper criticism and indications of opposition from members of parliament, it was learned today that the Chilean government finds Secretary Kellogg's new form for settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute a very acceptable basis, according to an official of the foreign office.

Advertise in

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Every page of The Daily Worker contains 140 inches—or seven 20-inch columns—of printed matter. When measuring an Ad, measure on single column—and if more than one column Ad is wanted multiply by number of columns wanted. For instance, 12-inch Ad may be either 4 inches column, 6 inches 2 columns or 12 inch column inches.

No Ad should be taken for more than one column if less than 3 inches wanted.

Do not promise proof unless plenty of time is given.

If cuts are supplied they must be suitable for newspaper work—no screen and newspaper cuts.

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(SECOND PRIZE WINNER) STRIKE AGAINST INDEFINITE LAY- OFF OF WORKERS

**A. C. W. Members Fight
Bosses' Policy**

By a Worker Correspondent.
WORCHESTER, Mass., Dec. 2. — Approximately 100 men and women members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America are on strike here against their employers who "laid off" their employees because "there is no work," the lay-off being "indefinite." H. Sher, and the Litoom Pants Co., both contracting trouser manufacturers are the two shops involved.

While both struck shops gave "lack of work" as their reason for laying off their employees for an indefinite period, news came to Worcester that the two above named firms had leased in the nearby town of Clinton, Massachusetts, for a period of five years, 8,000 square feet of space in the East Mill of Clinton. Boston pants manufacturers joined the local employers in leasing the plant at Clinton, inducements having been offered by the authorities of that town, including the chamber of commerce. It is also learned that the Clinton plant will start operations on January 1st.

Salerno in Charge.
Joseph Salerno, organizer for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers came to Worcester to take charge of the strike. Salerno, at the strike meeting said, he had endeavored to communicate with the contractors and arrange a conference with them but without results.

This strike, if it proves anything, proves the need for strenuous organization work on the part of the unions, especially the needle trades, in combating the ever growing contractor and jobber evil. No doubt it is the intention of the contractors to hire green help in the town of Clinton and with the installation of new and up-to-date machinery produce more cheaply thus cheating the workers out of the increasing benefits of greater and cheaper production.

Clinton is but a dozen or so miles from Worcester. A couple of busloads of Worcester strikers to daily picket the new Clinton shops, together with a real organization campaign among the green help will forswear the open shop proclivities of the contractors who are in league with the chamber of commerce. Will the Amalgamated Clothing Workers officials measure up to this task?



The next number of Prolet-Tribune, the Russian living newspaper published by the worker correspondents of Novy Mir, will be out Saturday, Dec. 18, at 8 p. m., at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St. A picture of the audience will be taken at the request of the worker correspondents of the Soviet Union. The picture will be sent to Soviet Russia.

Even if you
have to shake
out every penny
from the old
coffee can—



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to attend the
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DANCING AT 4 P. M.
CONCERT AT 8

Auspices Section 5 Workers
(Communist) Party and Russian
and Ukrainian Units.

Worker Correspondence 1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15 1927

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS —And Next Week's Prizes

First prize this week for worker correspondence stories is awarded to a member of the New York class in worker correspondence, M. Roth. Comrade Roth is awarded a copy of "Elements of Political Education" by A. Berdnikov and A. Svetlov.

Second prize is awarded to the worker correspondent of Ware, Mass., who tells of the action taken by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers against an "indefinite layoff policy" of the contractors and jobbers. He is given "Poems for the New Age" by Simon Felshin.

Third prize is awarded to A. G. Murphy of Parkersburg, W. Va., for the story telling how the Journeymen's Tailors' Union finally won its battle with the National Woolen Mills—thru the bankrupt court. He is awarded a copy "Russia Today."

Keep up the good work, worker correspondents! We want more and more and more stories. Send them in!

THESE ARE PRIZES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Three very fine books are offered as prizes for worker correspondence stories next week. They include:

- 1—Selected Essays by Karl Marx. A new book, and an unusual one of unpublished work of the great leader.
- 2—Red Cartoons. A collection of the work of 17 proletarian artists.
- 3—Education in Soviet Russia, by Scott Nearing. A new book and a splendid addition for your library.

Write that story, workers!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

PAPER BOX MAKERS ARE DETERMINED TO WIN PRESENT BATTLE; TACTICS OF POLICE SERVE TO STRENGTHEN RANKS

By M. ROTH, Worker Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—"Fight on, brothers and sisters!" This is the slogan and spirit of the 3,500 paper box workers, who are now entering the ninth week of a most bitter and hard-fought strike.

The paper box strikers not only have to fight against their bosses and the bosses' hired gangsters but also have to put up a hard fight against the police, who are stationed near every paper box factory, on each scab delivery wagon. Some just ride around the paper box district looking for a chance to club the pickets.

Police Spur Workers On.
These police activities may be counted as one of the major reasons why, on the ninth week of the strike we find the strikers more determined than ever before to stick to the picket line until they win their demands: the 44-hour week, a minimum scale of wages, and most of all, their union.

22 Shops Settle.
Twenty-two shops have already settled with the union, granting all the workers' demands.

The strikers hold daily meetings at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue.
A weekly bulletin is issued to the strikers by the Paper Box Makers' Union, 701 Broadway, called "Pointed Truths."

Relief Work Efficient.
The relief committee in conjunction with the United Council of Working-Class Housewives opened a restaurant on the third floor of the Church of All Nations. The strikers and their families eat there without paying anything.

According to Harriet Wray, secretary of the relief committee, Bakers' Local 169 supplies the bread daily. The United Council of Working-Class Housewives give the raw food such as vegetables. The Amalgamated Food Workers send cooks, while girl strikers serve it to their fellow strikers.

Furriers Help.
The joint board of the Furriers' Union, despite their recent hard fought 17-week strike, gives \$100 a week. Many Workmen's Circle branches gave various sums. Much more is needed for many of the strikers and their families depend on this relief.
Joe Mordkowitz, hall chairman, said

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(THIRD PRIZE WINNER)

NATIONAL MILLS, HATER OF UNION, GOES BANKRUPT

**Company That Fought
Workers Is Broke**

By A. G. MURPHY
(Worker Correspondent)

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., — The mills of the gods grind slowly but the management of the National Woolen Mills of Parkersburg, disdaining anything small-time when they headed their business toward bankruptcy, stepped on the gas so that within two years after they had started fighting unionism, they came up with a bang before Federal Judge W. E. Baker of the Northern District of West Virginia, on Nov. 20, when according to the plea of creditors, he appointed George Johnson of Parkersburg, and Isador Mackover of Baltimore, as receivers for this company.

Recall Hard Fight.
Readers of THE DAILY WORKER will remember the hard fight against great odds that the Journeymen Tailors' Union of this city carried on with the management of the mills after they were locked out in January 1925, the ranks of the union holding intact, with a single exception, up to the present time.

At the time of the lockout the company had a contract with the union which would not expire until Sept. 1, 1925. There was no question of wages or working conditions involved, the sole reason given for the lockout was that the young son of the president of the company, on taking charge of the shops decided to try out the American plan and the efficiency methods so much touted then and now.

Was Successful Once.
Up to the time of the lockout this company had been one of the most successful business ventures in this state. With large mills and other buildings here employing close to two hundred men and women and branch stores in the larger cities in West Virginia and Ohio cities they worked day and at some seasons night to fill orders. And now, just twenty-two months after the American plan and efficiency methods were introduced, so well have they succeeded in wrecking the business that the other day in talking at the Federal court, the owners while pleading solvency, had only to offer some "frozen assets" these being the buildings in Parkersburg.

The principal creditors being the American Woolen Mills, New York, Mackover-Lowenbergs, Baltimore, and Freudenthal & Son, Baltimore. The amount of indebtedness to these amounts to \$120,492.46.
Union Laughs Now.
The members of the Local Journeymen Tailors' Union are therefore laughing last, and of course best. With an injunction granted to mills against them which forbade them from drawing their breath in passing a scab employed in the mills they have won their fight by the only weapon left for them to fight with and the only one really effective in such a fight, by persuading their fellow workers of this state not to patronize the scab mills. Thus another efficiency bubble has burst, leaving our Habbitts and some stockholders a little dazed.

MINERS GO BACK BUT DO NOT GIVE IN TO EMPLOYER

**Wilkes-Barre Workers
Insist on Point**

By a Worker Correspondent.
WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Dec. 2. — Striking miners at the Prospect collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, members of Local 434, U. M. W., have decided to go back to work, after remaining out three days. The miners went on strike against the ruling of the company on loading of cars, which resulted in the docking of the miners of from 2 to 3 cars work a week.

Will Stick to Demand.
The miners decided to go back to work after a motion was passed that, despite the rule of the company, all miners shall not cars 6 inches at the face to prevent the wage loss to the workers. Miners who violate this decision will be fined \$25.

It is not known what the company will do now, but the miners are determined to fight for the topping at the face, instead of at the breaker.
District officials ignored the strike. Copies of the "Coal Miner" were distributed among the strikers and were received warmly. Local 408 is under progressive leadership. Hogan is president.

Topping is a sore spot here and if this strike was not settled to the miners' satisfaction a general strike of all collieries of the Lehigh Valley Coal company, involving 12,000 miners, was threatened.

Reports Check Steel Stock Rally and Mean Unemployment Ahead

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Reports of a curtailment of steel mills operations to about 70 per cent of capacity, with a probable shrinkage to 60 per cent of capacity before the next turn, were used effectively to check a budding rally in industrial stocks.

WORKERS' ACTORS IN FIRST PLAY OF NEW THEATER

See "Biggest Boob in
World" Saturday

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK, Dec. 2. — A textile worker, a mason, a paper box maker, a cap-maker, two electricians, two sales girls, and a carpenter are actors in the "Biggest Boob in the World," the labor play which is to be the first production of the Workers Theater. The play opens Saturday, December 4, in the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., at 8:30 p. m. It will be given again on Dec. 8 and 10, and then taken to various labor groups around the city.

Jasper Deeter, recently elected director of dramatics at Brookwood Labor College, actor and producer for the Provincetown players of New York, is directing the production. The play is a translation of "Wer Ist Der Dumme?" by the German author Karl Wittvogel. Wittvogel's "Tragedy in Seven Telephone Calls" almost reached Broadway last year. It was prepared for production, but dropped at the last moment. The present play was halted by police when it was given by a workers' group in Japan.

The American Worker Correspondent is the worker correspondent's own magazine. It will be off the press this week. Every worker should send in his subscription today. 50 cents a year.

A NEW AND IMPORTANT BOOK ON STRIKE STRATEGY BY WM. Z. FOSTER

UP until the present time there has never been any book dealing with the subject of strike strategy. The multitude of problems confronting strikers have had to be overcome by those without any definite idea of what confronted them and what methods might serve best to win their struggles.

Now this great lack has been overcome. William Z. Foster, leader of great strikes in the steel and packing house industries and a revolutionary leader of the American working class, has contributed what is probably the first book in the world dealing specifically with strike strategy. It is a book whose value to any militant worker cannot be over-estimated.

Taking up strikes as a part of the class struggle and depicting the vital part they play in this struggle, Foster goes into detail in pointing out the methods to be used by strike leaders to unite the workers, the role of leaders, individually and collectively, the means the bosses use to defeat strikes, the playing off of skilled against unskilled, the race problem, religious divisions, the methods of detectives and spies and how to checkmate these enemies.

SUCH knowledge is beyond price to revolutionary workers who may at any time be called upon to assume some degree of leadership in strikes. After telling how to unite the workers and defeat the bosses' efforts at division, Foster tells of the importance of strike morale and how to obtain it, of the treachery of the right wing and how to fight it, of ways to fight the injunction and the terror of police and provocateurs, of what "public opinion" is worth and what limits it has in strikes.

The right wing theory and strategy occupies a prominent part in Foster's book as does the role of the reactionary bureaucracy in aiding the employ-

ers in strikes. The methods of combatting all such anti-strike forces, the tremendously important "theory of the offensive," are thoroughly dealt with, and the illusion of some militant workers that they cannot or should not carry on a struggle against the right wing and the employers at the same time is exploded with crystal-clear logic and the citation of examples.

Perhaps the most crucial time in strikes is when they are approaching an end. When can strikes be settled, when should lost strikes be called off. This booklet of Foster's is a manual of instructions for those who face the problem of settling strikes, what demands to fight for, the importance of demands, what stand to take in negotiations with employers, partial and general strikes, how to retreat when beaten, how to spread the strike, and how to consolidate the victory when strikes are won.

IN no other book or number of books can workers find this priceless information which every militant worker, organized or unorganized, should have, as it deals with strikes of both these classes. This information must become the property of the rank and file of the workers as well as the leaders of strikes, for only when they clearly understand these problems, can the workers during strikes see the problems before them, only then can they insist upon action which will be effective, and only then can they clear out inefficient and reactionary leaders and mobilize the masses for successful struggle.

This book costs only 25 cents and can be obtained from the Trade Union Educational League, 156 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill. Prices for quantities of ten or more are at the rate of 15 cents per copy. Send remittance with your order.

SECOND BUILDING OF APARTMENT IS STARTED IN N. Y.

**Workers Lay the Corner-
stone for Co-operative**

By ALFRED LOSSEFF
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—One thousand workers, members of the United Workers' Co-operative Association, celebrated Thanksgiving here by laying the cornerstone for the second building of the co-operative apartments being erected at Bronx Park. The first block of buildings are nearing completion. They will be occupied exclusively by worker-owners.

While the early American colonists offered thanksgiving for the presumed help of god, the worker colonists of 1926 were thankful that their own class had the strength and solidarity to undertake and carry to fruition a big housing project which promises health and a finer living to hundreds now paying excessive rents for unsanitary, crowded tenement dwellings.

Revere Krassin.
Members of the Co-operative stood with bowed heads in memory of Leonid Krassin, the noted Soviet diplomat whose death had occurred in London the day before. Chairman Halpern spoke with deep feeling of the grief in workers' hearts in the loss of their brilliant comrade overseas.

Following the memorial tribute, Halpern directed attention to the fine record of the United Workers' Co-operative in successfully carrying thru plans for the big housing project and establishing the summer camp, Nitgedalget. "Only thru the co-operation of the workers," he declared, "have we been able to accomplish so much in so short a time. Remember, the first job is the hardest. Our second building, with its stores and playgrounds, will prove to be a much easier job."

Greetings From Paterson.
A representative of the Paterson, N. J., co-operative meat shops brought greetings to the New York co-operators, recounting the fight the butchers have had to wage against the middle class storekeepers. After 10 years, the Paterson workers have achieved victory, he said.

Gerson, executive board member, told of the great accomplishments of the co-operators in Soviet Russia, especially in helping the British miners in their long strike. Secretary Cohen asserted that \$50,000 of 6 per cent gold bonds of the association have been sold already and outlined the campaign to raise the rest of the money needed.



DOESN'T DIG UP FOR RED CROSS, LOSES HIS JOB

**Worker Tells What
"Welfare" Means**

By FRED HARRIS.
(Worker Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Dec. 2. — There were 26 men employed, and the collection, which was taken for the Red Cross, should have been \$26.00. The fact that it only amounted to \$25.00, this tragedy of a one dollar shortage is the cause of this story. Incidentally, this one missing dollar cost the writer his job.

It all happened this way: The present week has been "Red Cross Campaign Week," a period of time during which every man woman and child has an "opportunity" to help to replenish the treasury of the Red Cross, by contributing their dollars so that that organization may continue its work of "humanitarian relief among the poor."

On Wednesday evening, the Browning Painting Co., the concern which employs or rather employed your correspondent, sent its general manager to our place of work and informed to our printers there, that he was asking for a dollar a piece from each one of us as a contribution to the Red Cross. He then presented a contribution list and started to collect. Each man would give a dollar, sign his name on the list and receive a Red Cross button as a recognition of his generous donation.

New Record.
Knowing of the anti-labor make-up of the Red Cross, of which Mrs. President Coolidge is the President, and the House of Morgan, in the person of Colonel Davidson the vice president, and knowing also that the purpose of the Red Cross is to help in the international conspiracy of the American financiers to promote war; also that the Red Cross has never failed to render assistance in strangling any effort in any country for revolutionary activity, I of course did not contribute my share to the collection.

On leaving the job that night, the general manager scrutinized me with a piercing and significant glance, which was telling me a descriptive tale of impending disaster.
Is Discharged.
A Friday has a dual character to a worker in the building trade industry. He gets his weekly wage on that day, and he may get fired. I got both. Besides that I received a concrete lesson in learning that, altho the Red Cross may be serving a "humanitarian" purpose, yet its method in which it collects its funds is thoro and characteristic "American." The Red Cross will tolerate no nonsense. Its slogan is: Dig up, or get off the job.

Russian Women Will
Give Affair Dec. 5
A performance concert and dance will be given by the Russian Progressive Women's Mutual Aid Society, Sunday, Dec. 5, at Shoenhoffen Hall, cor. Milwaukee and Ashland Aves.

Fifteen Thousand Unorganized Workers on Strike—



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organized labor.

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long struggle—

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by
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Puncturing Two Bubbles—Ford and Prosperity

A shutdown of many departments of the Ford plants in Detroit, affecting many thousands of workers is an important development in this present period when the capitalist press is yelling prosperity at the top of its voice.

It is of particular significance as it comes after the fulsome praise accorded Henry Ford by many sections of the capitalist press and a considerable portion of the official labor press.

Ford, according to the apologists of American capitalism, had solved the problem of the conflict of capital and labor. By establishing the five-day week with six days' pay he had so raised the purchasing power of the workers that industrial crises in the industry, at least in that section of it that he controlled, would be of rare occurrence.

But here is an industrial crisis in Fordized industry before the echoes of the eulogies have died away.

There is more than one contradiction in the capitalist system. In addition to the class struggle there is the struggle between individual capitalists and between combinations of capitalists.

Ford is in conflict with the powerful Wall Street combination known as General Motors and his method of cheap production combined with wage payments somewhat above the average rate has intensified instead of calming down this conflict.

That the present shutdown has a direct connection with the competitive struggle with General Motors, the capitalist press admits. Ford will have to improve his product to meet the low price levels of General Motors' cars which have cut considerably into his markets. This will necessitate certain changes in Ford's methods of production and tend to dislocate, temporarily, at least, his section of the industry.

There are only three alternatives for Ford. They are:

1. Absorption by General Motors.
2. Bankruptcy.
3. Turning his capital into some other industry.

As the last survivor of the big independent capitalists in a major industry is an anachronism in American capitalist society.

He cannot fight successfully the giant combination of capital represented by General Motors and such stabilization as his methods of production have brought to the industry was in itself a contradiction because it has produced a counterforce which will destroy it.

The contradictions of capitalism, one of them being the anarchy of production and exchange, can be solved only by the destruction of capitalism and its replacement by a socialist method of production.

It might be well also to mention here that the steel industry is affording evidence that in another great field of capitalist enterprise so-called prosperity is far from being permanent. According to latest reports the steel industry is operating at about 70 per cent of capacity and will soon be reduced to 60 per cent.

The official leadership of the labor movement has been basing its policy upon the theory that American capitalism had devised a method by which serious industrial crises could be eliminated. This is a Pollyanna attitude which means disaster for the labor movement and at the present time the trade unions are in no position to face severe unemployment.

It is true that both the automobile and steel industries are unorganized and that unemployment there does not affect the unions directly or immediately. But unemployment among the unorganized and the unskilled increase the competition in the labor market as a whole and makes it much more difficult to maintain the high wage levels enjoyed now by many of the skilled workers.

The labor movement of America must take its head out of the sands of prosperity. It must concentrate on the organization of the unskilled and build on basic industry so that the inevitable crises will not produce a bitter conflict between unskilled and skilled which weakens the labor movement and adds to the intensity of the continual struggles between those workers who have jobs and those who have none—a conflict which is in progress even in times of the greatest prosperity and upon which the capitalists depend to a large extent to keep the labor movement divided and weak.

Europe Sitting on a Powder Magazine

French military experts are regaling their readers with learned disquisitions on the probable outcome of a Franco-Italian war in the light of the present strained relations between the two countries.

Austen Chamberlain is doing his utmost to prevent a conflagration between the two powers. Chamberlain would not object very strenuously to an Italian attack on some semi-helpless colonial power but a war against France might possibly set the political powder magazine ablaze and send the capitalist world up in its own smoke.

It is not likely that either France or Italy care to risk a war just now. But governments are not always masters of their destiny. French guns are being rushed to the Italian frontier and Mussolini patched up a truce in the ranks of fascism, so that he could make a bluff of a united front in face of a foreign enemy.

The French capitalists as well as the Italian capitalists hesitate to embark on another military adventure, not so much for fear of the other as for fear of their own exploited workers and poor farmers. The first defeat of the black-shirts at the hands of French troops would be the signal for revolution in Italy and there would not be sufficient lamp posts in Italy to provide resting places for the fascist murderers of the Italian working class.

The capitalist world is sitting on a powder barrel. War is in the air. The league of nations, ostensibly organized to preserve peace, is as helpless as a toothless dog in a fight. The capitalists do not want war, yet they cannot prevent it. It is inherent in the system. This proves the futility of trying to prevent war by clipping the claws of capitalism. The tiger's nature cannot be changed. He must be destroyed. This is the historic task of the working class, led by the Communist Party which has no illusions about capitalism, and offers the way and the means by which world labor will emancipate itself from wage slavery, poverty, war and the fear of war.

Reorganization of the Workers (Communist) Party

By C. E. RUTHENBERG,

General Secretary

Workers (Communist) Party

(Editor's Note: This is the fifth

of the series of articles on the

discussions and resolution of the

meeting of the central committee

of the Workers (Communist)

Party held during the month of

November.]

THE meeting of the central committee of the Workers (Communist) Party in November, for the first time, had on its agenda the discussion of the organization problems of the party. The question of strengthening the party organization was given attention equal to the discussion of the political situation and the formulation of policies to increase the influence of the party. The central committee emphasized the importance of crystallizing the influence gained by the party into organizational strength at the same time that it carries on its work to extend its influence.

The party has not been giving sufficient attention to the organizational side of its work. It has not understood that the party organization is the instrument upon which all its political campaigns depend, and that if this instrument is not in good working order the best results cannot be achieved from the work done to revolutionize the American workers. It instructed the leading committees of the party that during the next six months period at least half of the energies of the party must go into the work of strengthening the party organization.

The Reorganization of the Party.
The central committee had before it a year's experience in relation to the reorganization of the party. It established the fact that the building of a centralized party organization based upon shop and street nuclei, in place of the language and territorial branches and a party consisting of a federation of language sections was correct. While the party has experienced some loss of membership thru the reorganization, the reorganized party with less members is a much stronger instrument for revolutionary work than it was before the reorganization.

No voice was raised in the meeting of the central committee for a backward step in relation to the reorganization. What is needed in the party is more attention to training the party members and party units in how to carry on their work, not a backward step toward the discarded form of organization.

What the Reorganization Has Achieved.
It is fundamental to the whole program of work to revolutionize the masses that the Communists shall be in close contact with the workers in the factories, in the trade unions the cooperative, the workers' fraternal organizations and other forms of mass

organizations of the workers. The previous form of organization of the party did not establish such contact. The members of the party met in language branches and territorial branches, segregated from the life and struggles of the workers.

Such a form of organization could serve as a propaganda society endeavoring from the outside to interest the workers in Communist principles, but not as a Communist Party taking part in all the struggles of the workers, formulating programs for these struggles and stimulating the workers to action in support of these struggles.

The reorganization of the party has changed all this. Thru the shop nuclei the party now has direct contact with the workers in hundreds of factories. They are in a position to make these grievances the starting point to draw the workers into struggles against the capitalists and to make the experiences of these struggles the means of winning the workers for support of the Communist program and policies.

The party fractions organize in the trade unions, the co-operatives, the workers' fraternal organizations and in every other form of workers' organization establish a similar contact, and the basis for the struggle in these organizations in support of policies to advance the workers' interest.

While the party is still young in experience in utilizing the contacts with the workers and opportunities for Communist work which the new form of organization has created, it already has achievements to its credit which indicate the power which it can exercise thru this new weapon of the revolutionary movement—organization in shop and street nuclei and fractions.

The party strength in the Passaic strike was primarily the result of the new form of organization. It was thru the party nuclei that the first steps toward the formation of an organization of the workers were carried out. It was thru the party nuclei functioning within the skeleton organization set up in the mills that the workers were mobilized in support of the strike.

There are scores of factories in which the party has nuclei which are working along the same line and in which the party influence has already been extended thru the same form of work. There are hundreds of factories in which, thru proper training of the nuclei, the same form of work can be developed. The party policies are no longer thrown into the air with the hope that they will reach some workers who will respond to them. They are based upon the concrete experiences of the workers and presented directly to the workers with whom the party members are in contact.

The Shop Paper.
THE shop papers issued by the party nuclei are a new weapon in

the revolutionary struggle which have sprung from the reorganization of the party. The work of the Ford nucleus of the party stands out in this field, showing the great possibilities of the new form of organization.

The party members in the Ford factories in Detroit carried on no work directed toward drawing the great mass of workers in these factories into the class struggle before the reorganization. These workers were part of the mass of workers in Detroit who might, more or less accidentally, be reached by the party agitation, just as workers in other factories, more or less accidentally, might be reached by the party agitation and propaganda work.

What is the situation since the organization of the Ford nucleus of party members? The party members speak directly to the workers with whom they are in daily contact. They publish the Ford Worker thru which they speak to from ten to fifteen thousand workers in the Ford plants each month, raise the grievances of these workers, relate them to the general class struggle of the workers, and make them the starting point for the organization and mobilization of these workers for the struggle in their interests.

They do not speak to these workers only about the questions arising in the Ford factories. These are correctly given an important place in their agitation, but the Ford Worker also raises the question of independent political action and calls upon the workers to support the program of the Workers (Communist) Party in the election campaigns. The celebration of the anniversary of the proletarian revolution in Russia is brought to their attention, its meaning in relation to their struggles explained and participation and support of these celebrations won.

What is being done by the Ford Nucleus of the party is being done by from thirty to forty nuclei in other factories. Not yet on the same scale, but yet effectively and with similar results in building the influence of the party.

Can anyone doubt with such experiences before them that thru the reorganization the party has created a more powerful weapon for itself thru which to win the workers for the militant class struggle and eventually for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism?

The achievements of the party thru the reorganization are so striking, so outstanding that they must convince the most skeptical.

The work before the party is to increase the number of effectively functioning shop nuclei from the two score now in existence to hundreds. Even with its present strength in the party there is the possibility of developing two or three hundred shop

nuclei to carry on such Communist work.

The Street Nuclei.

THE development of the work of the street nuclei has not gone as far as that of the shop nuclei. Most of the street nuclei still function as did the territorial branches of the party. They must become more than mere meeting places of party members. The street nuclei must become centers of agitation and Communist work in the neighborhood in which they are organized. They must distribute the agitational literature of the party, arrange meetings into which the workers are drawn; develop the circulation of the general party press, etc.

There are many questions affecting the life of the workers in the sections in which they are organized which can be made the basis of their agitation—housing, transportation, sanitary conditions and the like. These phases of the work of the street nuclei have so far remained untouched and must be developed together with the strengthening of the work of the shop nuclei.

Work in Relation to the Reorganized Party.

THE central committee has emphasized the many weaknesses which still exist in relation to the party reorganization and has adopted a program of work to overcome these weaknesses.

The training of officials for the shop and street nuclei, the development of leading committees in the sections and sub-sections which can direct the work of the nuclei, closer contact between the leading committees and the nuclei, agendas for discussion of party problems by both the shop and street nuclei and to make these meetings something more than barren taking up of routine questions, the solution of the difficult language problem which exists in our party made up of eighteen language groups, are all problems which must be solved by the party.

The party can overcome all these difficulties which exist in the reorganized party by systematic study. The central committee has instructed all the leading committees to give close attention to these questions and on the basis of the actual experiences to formulate the measures thru which these problems can be solved.

What stands out most sharply in relation to the reorganization, however, is that in spite of all the existing weaknesses, the reorganization has strengthened the party for its work. The party has created a new weapon for the revolutionary struggle thru use of which it will be able to go forward faster in its work of winning the American workers for the revolutionary struggle against capitalism.

A Workers' Experience During General Strike in Great Britain

By PAT DEVINE.

IT was a revelation to see the expectant look on the sea of faces. Every mention of A. J. Cook met with vociferous applause. Even J. H. Thomas was received charitably because they thought that at last he had decided to fight for his class. What an audience! The spirit of rebellion was abroad! With a courageous, honest and correct leadership, those workers could be led to their emancipation.

The question time was most interesting. What are the reports from other districts? Why were such and such men not called out immediately? Was it true the government had decided to feed the strikers? When was the general council going to issue a paper? Why was the Daily Herald, official organ of the organized workers, not allowed to carry on—our duty was to cripple the bosses, not ourselves.

It would be futile to attempt to detail all the questions but they all brot out some new phase of the struggle and proved the masses were interested.

First Day Ends Well.

THE first day of the strike ended with the workers on the crest of the hill. Theoretically they were not class conscious, but economically they were, and they were prepared to do or die in order to win. So long as the leadership continued to lead.

Tuesday was a repetition of Monday, only the enthusiasm was greater and the workers were becoming more confident. They were seeing for themselves the mighty power they controlled and the sight was awakening them to the magnificent dignity of their class.

Wednesday there was great excitement. The Daily Herald offices had been raided and the workers wanted to know why? Every meeting by this time was being supplied with copies of the Scottish Worker and the news was just being eaten up. At no time were sufficient copies on hand. At the meetings questions were being asked as to why the tone of the paper was so mild and conciliatory. The workers expected a lead from their own paper but were not receiving it, and were accordingly disappointed.

Friday Magnificent.

FRIDAY passed with the solidarity magnificent. With the passing of each day, the confidence of masses gained and the fight became keener. The mass meetings were being attended by practically every man and woman in the locality. Interest was at fever heat. Every victory was taken as being certain.

All during this time the C. O. A. had been functioning as the accepted leader of the locality. Workers desirous of information had acquired the

habit of saying, "We'll go round to the Council of Action." Formerly it had been "We'll ask a policeman; we'll go to the Town Council chambers." With the changed circumstances, the C. O. A. was supreme authority. Business was conducted with a maximum of efficiency and a minimum of energy expended. Every member looked upon himself as being a spokesman for the workers. The Soviets of Great Britain were performing their function and gaining invaluable experience for the time when the ultimate crash comes.

The Russian Offer of Help.

SATURDAY came with the workers still triumphant. It became known that the Russian Trade Unions had offered financial assistance to the general council, and it had been rejected. The workers were surprised. Had not the Russians successfully carried thru what they at the moment were fighting for, viz., defeat of the bosses? Why should aid from other workers be refused at a time like this?

The C. P. came out criticizing the general council of action and urged the acceptance of the Russian offer.

Sunday, like Saturday, passed quietly, the many workers were questioning the C. O. A. regarding something they had been hearing on the radio. The government all during the strike had used the radio to great advantage. The influence of that, however, was successfully counteracted at the various meetings held in the area daily.

Monday the workers were confident of victory but wondered why no really definite news came from headquarters. That was one unfortunate thing during the general strike: no news came from the G. C. O. T. U. as to what was being done. Periodically, telegrams would come saying all was well but nothing more.

(Continued tomorrow)

Carmen Resort to Arbitration.

BOSTON (FP)—Union street carmen of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway Co. who threatened to strike after a year's effort to get the road's receiver to recognize their demands have finally allowed their case to go to supreme court justice, Edward T. Pierce as arbiter. The company managers had said that they would break any strike with buses.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'Flaherty.

(Continued from page 1)

on the throne as long as the site does not take himself too seriously. When John D. Rockefeller wants to talk off with Roumania he interviews Bratiano. The queen had ideas of her own about how to live at the expense of the masses but it appears that Bratiano had better ones. Marie is hurrying home to fix up her fences and one of her chief regrets is that she did not have more time to spend money in Paris. In the meantime hundreds of thousands of Roumanian children are breadless. Verily, indeed, capitalism is a wonderful system.

FURTHER evidence that Mussolini's grip on Italy is loosening is seen in the decision to try the fascists who murdered several members of the masonic order over a year ago. It would be too much to expect that the murderers will be convicted. The trial is only a gesture. But hardboiled fascism was not accustomed to gesturing when it felt its oats. Just now it is running out of spaghetti.

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year but even at that our masters have no reason to kick. A headline in a Chicago newspaper tells us that one billion dollars in dividends will go into the coffers of investors this year end. The Pennsylvania railroad will cut a juicy melon and so will Standard Oil. The "Pennsy" will thus be able to afford the luxury of placing a special train at the disposal of the next queen that visits America and John D. Rockefeller will be able to stand the expense of an expedition to investigate the causes of dysentery among the tigers of Burma. There is nothing said about the wage slaves who produced this billion. There will not, until the slaves themselves say it.

THE liberal elements in Panama are taking a leaf out of the Mexican volume. They have introduced a bill in the legislature which demands restriction on religious teaching. The progressives are of the opinion that it is just as heinous to permit the poisoning of the mind with religious hokum as it would be if the dope trust were allowed to advocate the use of heroin as a means of attaining temporal bliss. The heaven is working. The clergy are decidedly on the defensive nowadays.



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CHAPTER XV

The Vacation.

ALL this summer and fall, Dad, and Mr. Roscoe had been carrying a heavy burden—they were helping to make over the thinking of the American people. A presidential campaign was under way; and the oil men, having made so bold as to select the candidate, now had to finish the job by persuading the voters that he was a great and noble-minded statesman. Also they had to pay a part of the expense, which would come out to fifty million dollars, so Bunny learned from the conversations at Paradise and the Monastery. This was several times as much as would get recorded, since the money went through local and unofficial agencies. It came from the big protected interests, the corporations, the banks—everyone that had anything to get out of the government, or could be squeezed by politicians; the process was known as "frying out the fat." The oil men, having grabbed the big prize, were naturally a shining mark for all campaign committees, county state and national. Dad and Mr. Roscoe received visits from Jake Coffey, and from the bosses of the state machine, and listened to hair-raising stories about the dangers of the situation.

It was necessary to persuade the American people that the Democratic administration for the past eight years had been wasteful and corrupt, ignorant and fatuous—and that was easy enough. But also it was necessary to persuade them that an administration by Senator Harding was likely to be better—and that was not so easy. Naturally, the chairman of the campaign committee wanted to make it appear as difficult as possible, for the more money that passed through their hands, the larger the amount that would stick. As the campaign drew to its close, Bunny had the satisfaction of hearing his father swearing outrageously, and wishing he had taken his son's advice and left the destinies of his country to the soap-manufacturer who had put up millions for General Wood.

The senator from Ohio was a large and stately and solemn-faced person, and conducted what was called by the newspapers a "front porch campaign." That is to say, he did not put himself out to travel on trains and meet people, but received deputations of the Hay and Feed Dealers of Duluth, or the Morticians of Ocasawatomie. They would sit in camp-chairs upon his lawn, and the statesman would appear and read an imposing discourse, which had been written by a secretary of Vernon Roscoe's selection, and given out to all the press associations the day before, so that it could be distributed over the wires and published simultaneously on fifty million front pages. That is a colossal propaganda machine, and the men who run it have to lose a lot of sleep. But the majestic candidate lost no sleep, he was always fresh and serene and impassive; he had been that way throughout his career, for the able business man who groomed him and paid his way had never failed to tell him what to do.

Bunny now dwelt upon an Olympian height, looking down as a god upon the affairs of pitiful mortals. Dad and Mr. Roscoe let him hear everything—being sure that common sense would win in the end, and he would accept their point of view. They had a philosophy which protected them like a suit of chain-mail against all hesitations and doubts. The affairs of the country had to be run by the men who had money and brains and experience; and since the mass of the people had not sense enough to grant the power freely, the mass of the people had to be bamboozled. "Slogans" must be invented, and hammered in to their heads, by millions, yes, billions of repetitions. It was an art, and experts knew how to do it, and you paid them—by Jeez, the price made you sweat blood!

The tremendous campaign came to an end, and it was revealed that 16,140,585 Americans had been successfully bamboozled. Senator Harding had seven million more votes than the Democratic candidate, the greatest plurality ever polled in American history. So there were shouting mobs on the streets and in the expensive restaurants and clubs where the rich celebrated, everybody got hilariously drunk. Yes, even Vernon Roscoe got drunk, because Annabelle was too drunk to stop him. Vee Tracy defied her doctor and Dad forgot his resolutions, and even Bunny drank enough to make him fear for his idealism. Man is a gregarious animal, and it is hard not to do what everybody you know is doing!

(To Be Continued.)

THE SUNDAY WORKER
WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY